The People's Korea

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Murder of Pak Jung Hi Reflects Uncle Sam's Will

Killer KCIA Chief, "Martial Law" Declared in S. Korea

Pak Jung Hi was shot to death on the evening of Oct. 26 by KCIA director Kim Jae Kyu who had planned an attack on the 62-year-old south Korean dictator's life.

He was present at adinner arranged by Kim Jae Gyu around six p.m. at the dining room of the KCIA, where the KCIA director and Cha Ji Chol, chief security officer of Chongwadae, started firing at each other. Pak Jung Hi was killed by bullets fired by the KCIA director.

Cha Ji Chol and four others were also reportedly shot to death in the firing.

The south Korean authorities put the entire nation of 37 million people—except for the remote southern island of Cheju—under "martial law", closed all schools, extended curfews, imposed press censorship and banned all public assembly.

A Seoul radio station, Radio Dong-A, reported that Pak was shot by Kim in the head and chest and that he also killed Pak's bodyguard.

The radio said four presidential security guards outside the building heard the gunfire and rushed inside, but were gunned down by Kim's subordinates, indicating the shooting was an organized scheme on Pak's life.

Assassination brought a sudden end to the 18-year authoritarian rule of Pak Jung Hi. There had been long ominous signs in the feelings of the south Korean people that Pak would be overthrown sometime.

The shooting occurred in an official building of the KCIA and on an official occasion, or a dinner organized by the KCIA director, and five close aides to Pak were also killed in the incident.

These facts lead to speculation that the case was a kind of coup d'etat carefully planned in advance.

Pak's assassination was supposedly committed after obtaining tacit agreement from the United States.

The U.S. government was very quick in taking action and was well informed of the incident. The south Korean military forces which are under the full command of the U.S. troops cannot take an "emergency action" like driving Pak out of power independently. Therefore, the shooting was not a pure accident but a kind of coup d'etat planned in advance at the dictates of the U.S.

The death of Pak Jung Hi was apparently connected with the political turmoil in the background.

Pak's aides are surmised to split deeply in their opinions over the policy of the Pak junta and their dispute developed to an extent to which they could no longer be reconciled.

The aides struggled for power, seeking the position of Pak's successor.

Pak's death was also connected with anti-Pak movements. Since around 1975, anti-"government" forces had been raising their heads among opposition "national assembly" members, students, etc. who attempted to recover a democratic parliamentary system. Anti-Pak sentiment also was seen even among military forces. In recent days there occurred rioting in Pusan and Masan, in the wake of the expulsion of opposition leader Kim Yong Sam from the "national assembly."

The shooting took place under a state of martial law following such incidents.

Chongryun Statement

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) denied that Pyongyang would attempt to exploit south Korea's uncertain political situation by taking military action. KCIA director Kim Jae Gyu, he stressed, was a mere actor in the incident, whose producer, scenario writer and heros are elsewhere.

The death of Pak Jung Hi shows how miserably a fascist dictator ends up, he added.

This comment came on Oct. 29 when Chairman Han Duk Su met the press. He issued a prepared statement before giving answers to the questions. Follows a summary of the statement:

Pak Jung Hi had been following the anti-popular policy—dependence on outside forces, divisive maneuvers and the crackdown on the popular masses striving for the restoration of democracy and freedom—since he came into power in a military coup d'etat on May 16, 1961.

An all-out effort was made to prolong his dirty remaining days with the backing of foreign aggressors at the expense of the interests of the nation.

Economically depending on foreign monopoly, the south Korean dictator catered to a handful of the privileged circles and the foreign aggressor and plunged an absolute majority of people into the depths of destitute.

Pak Jung Hi, bent on provocating a new war on the Korean Peninsula, persued the divisive policy in compliance with the "two Koreas" plot mapped out by foreign aggressors.

People have been arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered in south Korea where there is no remnant of freedom and democracy under the "yusin constitution" which was instituted in 1972 for Pak's one-man rule.

Significantly, "emergency measures" were declared in a rapid sequence so as to suppress the south Korean people.

The south Korean people's disaffection to Pak's unprecedented suppressive rule had been on the verge of eruption.

With the eruption of the pent-up anger at Pak's tyranny, the people conducted anti-"government" demonstrations and popular riots in various parts of south Korea including Masan, Taegu and Chingju, with an anti-"government" movement on Oct. 16 in Pusan.

The popular riot in Pusan touched off waves of large-scale anti-"government" campaigns advocating the repeal of the "yusin constitution" and the "resignation of the Pak Jung Hi junta." None can longer hold in check the trend of the south Korean people's anti-"government" struggle.

The miserable end of Pak Jung Hi is clearly connected with these strong anti-"government" struggles of the south Korean people.

Miserable End of Dictator

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Oct. 29 printed a commentator's article titled "End of the Dictator" in connection with the fact that Pak Jung Hi was shot to death on Oct. 26.

Follows a summary of the article:

As already reported, Pak Jung Hi was shot to death on the evening of Oct. 26.

Around six that evening Pak Jung Hi, together with the "chief secretary" and the "chief security officer" of "Chongwadae," attended a "dinner" hosted by the "director of the Central Intelligence Agency" at the "C.I.A." dining room. During the "dinner" a shooting row took place between the "C.I.A. director" and the "chief security officer" and traitor Pak Jung Hi was killed by shots fired by the "C.I.A. director."

In connection with this incident, an "emergency martial law" was proclaimed throughout south Korea on the 27th.

Under the "law" all meetings and demonstrations are totally banned, a censorship is enforced over speech, the press and report, a strict curfew is imposed and all the specialized schools, colleges and universities are shut. The puppets announced that anyone who violates the "proclamation" would be arrested, detained and searched without warrant and severely punished.

As a result, south Korea is now under rigid martial law like at the time of war and the whole land of the south is pervaded with a terror-ridden atmosphere.

The "C.I.A. director" who shot Pak Jung Hi is now reportedly detained by the "martial law army" for interrogation.

The shooting of Pak Jung Hi to death is a reflection of the political crisis and social chaos which have rapidly grown serious these days in south Korea.

Of late, the struggle of the people of all walks of life against the "yusin system" and the fascist rule and for democracy and the right to existence has mounted high rapidly in south Korea.

The workers of the Y.H. Trading Company rose in struggle against the forcible wholesale discharge and for the right to life. This struggle enjoyed warm sympathy and support in south Korea, and the barbaric suppression of the struggle by the puppet clique touched off a wave of vehement hatred and indignation among the people.

The puppets suspended the presidium of the New Democratic Party from the performance of its duties on an untenable pretext and deprived its president of his mandate as "national assemblyman." These unheard-of outrages have resulted in the resignation of all the opposition assemblymen, rendering the south Korean political situation extremely tense.

On the other hand, the catastrophic economic situation has been steadily aggravated: Enterprises have gone bankrupt one after another, throwing out a large number of jobless workers to the streets, commodities prices are soaring beyond control and the people's living has been plunged into the depths of destitute.

It was against such background that students and people of Pusan courageously rose in an anti-"government" riot, putting up to the fore a demand for the "abolition of the "yusin constitution" and the "resignation of the dictatorial regime." With this as an occasion, students and people turned out to the anti-"government" struggle in Masan, Taegu, Seoul and other places of south Korea.

The anti-"government" riot of students and people shook the "yusin system" and the fascist rule to its very foundation and dealt a heavy blow at the puppets.

Such situation in south Korea seized the puppet rulers with uneasiness and fear and extremely aggravated their inner contradictions.

The shooting of Pak Jung Hi proves how serious the political crisis and social disorder in south Korea are.

The death of Pak Jung Hi shows that a traitor who betrays the nation and is engaged in treachery is bound to meet an unenviable end.

The whole career of Pak Jung Hi is a record of dirty treacheries and crimes.

When the genuine patriots of Korea were waging a bloody struggle with arms in hands against Japanese imperialism for 15 years for the freedom and independence of the country, traitor Pak Jung Hi pledged his allegiance to the "Japanese Emperor" and, as a shock trooper in the Japanese imperialists' aggression on the continent, committed the accursed atrocities of ruthlessly suppressing and murdering revolutionaries and patriotic people participating in the anti-Japanese struggle. After the defeat of Japanese imperialism he changed his master to become a dirty running dog of U.S. imperialism. He staged a fascist "military coup d'etat" under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, seized the puppet regime, and committed all manner of treacheries without hesitation, suppressing the people at the point of the bayonet.

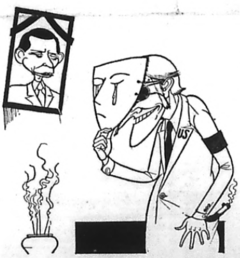
After the establishment of the military fascist dictatorship, Pak Jung Hi the puppet proclaimed anti-communism as a "state policy", repressed at the point of the bayonet the students and democratic figures who aspired after national reunification, suppressed and obliterated all the patriotic and democratic political parties, public organisations and press organs and harshly persecuted and murdered on the pretext of anti-communism all those who went against the grain with them.

The treacheries of Pak Jung Hi the puppet went to extremes after the "October *yusin*." Pak Jung Hi the puppet cooked up the fascist "*yusin* system," covered south Korea more tightly with a network of army, police, intelligence and secret agents. Having made his appearance on the scene as a truculent fascist dictator, he plunged south Korea into a sea of blood, arresting, imprisoning and murdering brutally south Korean students and people of all walks of life who called for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country, incited north-south confrontation and fanned up a war fever, thereby incessantly heightening tension and laying graver obstacles in the way of the country's reunification. Pak Jung Hi the puppet resorted to every conceivable means and method to perpetuate the split of the nation and create "two Koreas", turning down all the fair and aboveboard policies and proposals put forward by us for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

What the barbaric fascist terror rule of traitor Pak Jung Hi and his manoeuvres for war and split have brought to south Korea are only the slavish rightless state of the people and hardships of their living, economic bankruptcy and worsening political confusion.

With his miserable end the dictator who had imposed immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the south Korean people paid for his crimes.

The unprecedentedly brutal "*yusin*" rule enforced by the Pak Jung Hi clique is the root cause of the recent political chaos and social unrest in south Korea.



S.Korea-U.S. Security Meeting

A two-day south Korean-American security consultative conference was held in Seoul on Oct. 18, the 12th meeting since its inauguration in 1968. During his south Korean tour, U.S. Defence Secretary Brown hatched a war plot with the Seoul authorities at the consultative meeting, published a joint statement and called a joint press conference.

The October 20 issue of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) denounced the south Korean-American security consultative conference designed to disturb peace, heighten tension and lead the situation to the brink of war in Korea.

According to the joint statement and announcements at the press conference, Washington and Seoul drew up a very grave criminal plan at the consultative meeting to tighten the military tieup between south Korea and the United States, reinforce the U.S. forces occupying south Korea, step up the modernization of the Seoul army both in quality and quantity, increase the two sides' war potentials and strengthen their combat posture.

The "arms buildup of the north" was touted much at the consultative meeting where Brown promised to put south Korea under its nuclear umbrella, suspending the planned phase-out of the U.S. troops.

Stressing that "security" of south Korea is directly linked with that of the United Sta[illegible] Brown also assured Seoul to give [illegible]pt and effective aid to it in case of emergency.

Brown's efforts in south Korea betrayed the sinister intention of the United States to back up the "two Koreas" plot by "strength," freeze Korea's division, keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as its colony and military base and realize its aggressive design on the whole of Korea and Asia.

What merits particular attention in Brown's war plots is a plan to reinforce armed forces of aggression and hasten war preparations in south Korea in full scale and in real earnest.

The 2nd plan for the expansion and modernization of the south Korean army will be carried out in 1982 with the backing of the United States which guarantee the south Korean side aid for the development of military industry, accumulation of weapons and improvement of the terms of military sale to south Korea.

The up-to-date fighters "F5E" and "F5F" were accepted to be co-produced in south Korea. The U.S. also agreed on a problem for deployment of a close air support craft "A10", and a squadron of 24 planes in south Korea.

The military loan amounting to $250 million, electronic equipment and sophisticated weapons will be provided every year for the successful implementation of the 2nd plan for the expansion and modernization of the south Korean army.

Brown openly defended the terror rule of the Seoul authorities when he said that the security problem and the "human rights problem" are separate ones and the "human rights problem" is not one to be discussed at the consultative meeting.

Foreign Press Comments

People's Daily

The Chinese "People's Daily" Oct. 28 carried a short commentary.

It said:

Dictator of south Korea Pak Jung Hi was shot dead in a quarrel within his clique. This is a deserved end to him, boss of fascists.

Pak Jung Hi who took over the policy and means of Syngman Rhee left nothing untried and changed ways and means many a time under the signboard of "yusin" after he made his appearance wearing black mask with the backing of the United States. In fact, however, he changed only the form while leaving the content intact.

With a knife of a butcher in his hand, Pak Jung Hi acted more craftily and wily than Syngman Rhee. But, as he bartered away south Korea, plunged the people into destitution and betrayed the national desire of the south Korean people for the reunification of the country, he could not escape doom like that of Syngman Rhee and could not save his life.

Though Pak Jung Hi was killed by his fellow, it is not an accidental event.

The struggle of the south Korean people against the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the peaceful reunification of the country drove the dictatorial rule of Pak Jung Hi into a predicament internally and externally and made his foothold very unstable.

Those who manipulated him behind the scene regarded him as a useless lackey who can no longer play his part. This decided his fate.

The logic of development of history is that those who oppose the people are bound to meet destruction. The end of Pak Jung Hi is a mere instance.

TASS

Tass on Oct. 27 published a commentator's article.

Noting that south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi was killed on the evening of Oct. 26, the news agency said: The present situation is connected with the extreme acuteness of the political crisis of the anti-popular puppet "regime" supported and patronaged by the United States.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime," it went on, has become in the eyes the whole world a synonym of terror and brutality, treachery, corruption and suppression of elementary human rights and freedom. This caused no small antiety to its master. Even many close "allies" of the United States did not dare support the dictator openly. Not only once was south Korea shaken by the action of broad masses of the population against the "regime."

As the newspaper Washington Post wrote, American officials declared that chief of the army staff Chong Sung Hwa has now become a key figure in Seoul. He has been empowered to execute the "emergency measures" taken shortly after the killing.

In his very first "statement" Chong Sung Hwa declared that the "acts of Americans in south Korea will be guaranteed" and that "anyone violating this rule will be arrested, imprisoned and summarily punished." A spokesman for the U.S. Defence Department said, the newspaper went on to write, that "acting president" Choe Gyu Ha, whose post of prime minister under dictator Pak Jung Hi was nominal, has no real power.

The fact that large-scale police measures have been taken against possible mass actions of the south Korean population is obvious. As far as the killing of Pak Jung Hi is concerned, only future will show whether it was a preventive action for replacing one puppet with another. There have been such cases in history. Suffice it to recall how Ngo Dinh Diem, the puppet of U.S. in south Vietnam, was killed.

KOREA FOCUS

Backdrop of "Presidential Execution"

Two differing versions of the murder of strongman Pak Jung Hi were given by the south Korean junta, leaving numerous key questions unanswered. The second account was described as "an interim report," indicating that more details would be forthcoming. Still today, the death of Pak is shrouded in mystery.

The first version was announced by the official spokesman Kim Song Jin, minister of culture and public information, and the second version was made public by Maj. Gen. Chon Du Hwan, chief of the joint investigation team under the martial law command. The first account called the death of the dictator "accidental," while the second portrayed the incident "as premeditated." What is common to the two contradicting reports is the imputation of the whole responsibility to Kim Jae Gyu, the "KCIA" director. In August, 1973, Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped from Tokyo to Seoul by the "KCIA" in an organized criminal plot. The south Korean junta tried to dodge mounting public criticisms by blaming the then puppet first secretary Kim Dong Un for the abduction. The killing of the dictator cannot be carried out either on the impulse of the moment or because of a difference in views. Such assassination needs a highly premeditated and coordinated action. Consequently, it is natural to assume that a number of people conspired against the life of the dictator according to a plan prepared in advance, with the intelligence chief in charge of shooting him to death. The first word of the incident came not from Seoul but from Washington. The State Department said that a coup had taken place, leaving Pak Jung Hi killed.

American politician Thomas Jefferson once remarked that he who tells one lie must tell 20 more lies to support it. The south Korean authorities will have to tell lots of lies to make believe that the previous lies are true. Lying never removes all of doubts and suspicions completely. Truth of the October 26 affair will be known eventually.

Concerning the May 16, 1961 coup which brought Pak to power, the then CIA director Allen Dulles acknowledged in an interview with a BBC correspondent on May 3, 1964 that the south Korean coup was most successful during his term in office. The coup was masterminded by the American intelligence community. Those days, the State Department repeatedly denied the American involvement in the south Korean change of power even by pretending to be critical of the new regime. The local chief of that coup was Pak Jung Hi. Yet, at first, Gen. Chang Do Yong came to the fore and even the then chief executive Yun Po Son was asked to remain in office. When the things calmed down after the passage of a certain period, Pak Jung Hi emerged from the background to seize all the powers and expelled both Chang Do Yong and Yun Po Son.

Is it too early or too risky to compare the latest affair to the 1961 coup? Potent indication of this is the fact that the armed forces are in control in south Korea with the ad hoc committee to deal with the current situation organized by army leaders. So far, no public hatred has been expressed for the "KCIA" director who slew the dictator. In the two official accounts, he was listed as "director of the KCIA," the official title. Why? During eight hours from the killing to the first announcement an emergency meeting of the cabinet was held to discuss the situation. What was the "KCIA director" doing during that period? After the incident, Kim Jae Gyu reportedly went to the army command to inform it of the death of the strongman and asked for the proclamation of martial law and urged the cabinet to hold an emergency session. According to the second report, however, it was Kim Gye On that told the army of the incident. Kim Gye On is chief secretary to the strongman who was present at the scene of the crime. It is also reported that the chief "presidential secretary" brought the shot strongman to a hospital. How could he be present in two different places at the same time? According to the diagram of the scene as released by the martial law command, Pak Jung Hi fell near his chair, whereas Cha Chi Chol, chief bodyguard of the dictator, lay dead near not to his own chair but to the chair of the "KCIA" director, a sign of the resistance the chief bodyguard put up. Did the "chief presidential secretary" hesitate to resist the attempt of the intelligence chief? That he was not wounded may indicate he was cooperative to the "KCIA" director.

The smoothness which marked the way of conduct of the south Korean authorities in wake of the murder of the top leader is enigmatic despite the reported widespread sharp conflicts of views within them. The two reports cite the division of views between the intelligence director and the chief bodyguard as a main reason of the incident. Then, were only the two of them divided in opinion? It is impossible to believe. Their conflict reflects that between their organizations: in the broader sense, an infighting for power within the south Korean ruling quarters. It is strange that an emergency cabinet meeting was held at the ministry of defense and that the armed forces were prompt in pledging loyalty to the new leadership. It is ridiculous to believe that the director of the intelligence community, one of the most powerful post, should have gunned down the strongman simply because of a conflict in views or under the influence of a passing emotion. What caused the division of opinion?

The condition for the survival of the Pak junta, to be more precise, for him to perpetuate himself in power as dictator under the constitution, is the continuation of the cold war on the Korean Peninsula. Despite the East-West thaw many years ago, the cold war continued on that peninsula even in the latter half of the 1970's. Collapse of that cold war structure began with the Sino-American normalization of state relations and the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, jeopardizing the existence of the Pak junta.

Since its defeat in Vietnam, the United States has moved in the direction of disengagement from Asian affairs. Such move is attributable to the realization in Washington to the "limit of American strength." As part of the move, the Korean policy of the Carter Administration has been intended to retain control over south Korea while withdrawing its military forces from there and maintain the functions of south Korea as a citadel of anti-Communism while ending the dictatorial "*yusin*" regime. This is in accord with the human rights policy. The Sino-American normalization can be viewed in this context.

The south Korean junta of Pak Junt Hi had been thoroughly opposed to the American policy—human rights foreign policy, the plan to withdraw GI's from south Korea and the move to improve relations with Peking—which threatens the survival of the junta. The Pak junta refused to relax the restriction of human rights, a premise of the visit to Seoul of Carter. American Ambassador to Seoul Gleysteen made this comment: "The Republic of Korea...still faces problems of outmoded language and concepts and still tends toward unwarranted suspicion of the United States intentions.' The State Department has publicly criticized the latest steps taken by the Pak junta: the police raid on the head office of the Opposition New Democratic Party over the sit-in of Y.H. trading company female workers, the expulsion of NDP President Kim Yong Sam from the legislature and the Pusan affair. President Carter had defense chief Brown handcarry his personal message to the American dictator, urging him to refrain from further human rights violations. The American ambassador was recalled to Washington for consultations on the developments in south Korea. Assistant Secretary for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke was ordered not to attend the annual bilateral security consultative conference scheduled in Seoul. The American government did not grant the otherwise automatic permission to requests for loans to Seoul.

Whoever becomes the ruler of south Korea does not matter for the United States, if he remains obedient to its policy. In that sense, the Carter Administration has pressured the south Korean junta to comply with the American policy need. The conflict within the junta can be on whether it should frankly respond to the American demand.

The American forces in south Korea are placed on a special alert. American naval crafts and air force planes have been sent to south Korea supposedly to back up the south Korean forces. The aim is clearly to terrorize the south Korean people and stem the advance of the south Korean democratic forces on the pretext of the "threat from the north." There is no doubt that the United States figures significantly in the background of the incident.

Viennese Demand US Disengagement from S. Korea

An anti-U.S. mass meeting was held on October 8 at the Vienna City Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, on the occasion of the day when the U.S. army occupied south Korea 34 years ago, according to a KCNA report.

The meeting was attended by the Chairman of the Vienna City Committee of the Communist Party of Austria who is member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party, the secretary in charge of propaganda of the city committee of the party and a large number of people.

Invited to the meeting were the ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Vienna.

The meeting was addressed by the secretary in charge of propaganda.

Saying that imperialism is the common enemy of the Communist Party of Austria and the Workers' Party of Korea, he stressed: The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea at an early date and the reunification of Korea be realised without fail.

The Communist Party of Austria will stand firm on the side of the Korean people struggling for national reunification, he declared. He expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the cause of national reunification.

At the end of the meeting the attendants participated in the signature campaign supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

British Labour MPs Call For One Korea

William Wilson, Ted Fletcher and Dennis Cavanan, members of the delegation of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Labour members of the House of Commons of the British Parliament, on October 3 made public a statement in Pyongyang supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, prior to their departure for home from Pyongyang.

Noting that the Korean people are a single nation with one tradition, one language and one culture, it said that the social and economic development of Korea is hindered by the division of the country and stressed that as long as the U.S. troops are present in south Korea, genuine peace cannot be achieved in Korea.

It continued:

The reunification of Korea will make Korea a free non-aligned and neutral country.

The U.S. troops must stop obstructing the reunification of Korea and withdraw from south Korea.

U.S. troops, get out of south Korea! (KCNA)

Spanish Communist Leader Joins Signature Campaign

Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, participated in the international signature campaign supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification which is briskly going on in many countries in response to the call of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

On September 29 he took part in the signature campaign in Spain and signed the "text of signature for the reunification of Korea".

The text of signature stresses that Korea should be reunified independently, on democratic principles and in a peaceful way without foreign interference. (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun on US Landing Drill in Guantanamo

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Oct. 23 carried a signed commentary headlined "Anachronistic Dream" lashing at the U.S. for having additionally sent thousands of men of the navy and air force to the Caribbean region from the U.S. mainland and staging a provocative landing operation exercise at the U.S. base in Guantanamo of Cuba.

The commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres against the Caribbean countries are being intensified.

The U.S. imperialists who had clamoured about "demonstrating the U.S. military presence" in the Caribbean region additionally hurled thousands of men of the navy and air force into this region from the U.S. mainland and are staging a provocative landing operation exercise at the U.S. base in Guantanamo of Cuba. They plan to keep this armed forces there even after the exercise to reinforce the U.S. armed forces in the Caribbean region. It is reported that the U.S. imperialists would activate a "combined Caribbean patrol force" together with Britain and Canada and launch a joint exercise in the Caribbean Sea.

Due to the arms reinforcement and military exercise of U.S. imperialism, the situation is growing tense day by day in the Caribbean region.

The commentary says:

This high-handed military action of the U.S. imperialists reminds us of the days when they lorded it over as the oppressor in the Caribbean region and on the Latin American Continent, wielding the "big stick". This shows that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed in the least and it has not given up its wild design to turn the Caribbean Sea into its lake and act as the master of this region.

All this proves that U.S. still wants to play the role of the gendarme in the Western Hemisphere, pursuing the outrageous "gunboat policy" to threaten other countries with "strength."

The commentary brands the U.S.'s manoeuvres of aggression and intervention as a wanton threat to the sovereignty and security of the Caribbean nations and a grave challenge to peace in the Western Hemisphere.

The commentary goes on:

The increasing military threat and aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. in the Caribbean region do not show their mightiness but show their weakness. In this area swept by a strong wave of independence, the reactionary forces have been seriously sapped and the U.S.'s foothold of plunder is shaking violently.

Frightened by this, the U.S. is trying to constantly maintain their powerful U.S. aggression forces in the Caribbean Sea and justify their intervention under the pretext of defending the "security" of the Caribbean nations. This is a brigandism.

Though they are attempting to threaten other countries with "strength" and restore their old position of the ruler in the region, this is an anachronistic dream and no one will be frightened by the threat and blackmail of "strength" of U.S.

The commentary stresses:

The Korean people sharply denounce the military provocation of U.S. against Cuba and actively support the Cuban people in their struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism. The Korean people also extend firm solidarity for the just struggle of the courageous Caribbean peoples for liberation and independence.

The U.S. should look squarely at the change of the situation and stop their reckless provocation in the Caribbean region.

KOREAN SOCIALISM (4)

Free Education, No Tax

(Continued from the previous issue)

ALL PEOPLE ARE LEARNING

Education is essential for enriching and strengthening a country.

Therefore, the DPRK has done all it can to develop education since its foundation, in accordance with the direct instructions of President Kim Il Sung. Thus, the entire nation are now enabled to learn to their hearts' content.

THE 11-YEAR UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY EDUCATION SYSTEM represents the advanced education system of Korea. The country has lengthened in good time the term of compulsory education. As from 1972, the 11-year compulsory education system was enforced. It is the most thoroughgoing compulsory education in the world.

FIRST, the term is the longest in the world. It starts at five years of age.

SECOND, every child at the age of five is enrolled without exception. It is a duty for children to go to school. Also, parents are obliged to send their children to school.

THIRD, material conditions for this purpose are fully provided at state expense. Today, 5.6 million students, one-third of the total population, are enrolled in the compulsory education system.

There are not a few countries which cannot actually enforce compulsory education from financial reasons, even if it is legally established.

FOURTH, the level of learning is high. Through the 11-year compulsory course, students are given secondary education necessary to learn modern science and technology. They are equipped with one or more techniques by the time they finish this compulsory education.

UNDER THE DPRK'S COMPULSORY EDUCATION SYSTEM, no students are required to pay tuition fees.

Free education is essential for compulsory education. In the true sense of the words, charged education cannot be interpreted to be compulsory. But, this is the case with capitalist countries. Those who can not go to school are not a few in number, even though law provides for compulsory education.

The Government of the DPRK puts strong emphasis on education. Photo: Newly-enrolled children at the Sunhwa primary school in Pyongyang. (Sep. 1, 1978)

In the United States, it is said that as many as 14 million children are denied their right to compulsory education because of poverty. France is also said to have such children numbernig six million.

In the DPRK, all the primary and middle schools are completely free for every child, thanks to its thoroughgoing free education system effective as from 1956. What is more, students of high schools and universities need not pay tuition fees or other expenses. No concept of tuition fees is alive in the country, indeed.

In school education, the country focuses special attention upon a balanced cultivation of students' knowledge, virtues and physique. And, its supreme goal is the collective spirit: "One for All!" and "All for One!"

ADULTS are also encouraged to learn in schools of various levels at state expense.

The DPRK has set up workers' middle schools and factory high schools and universities to enroll working people. In addition, evening and correspondence courses are attached to each regular school of different levels including universities, for the sake of adult education.

An extensive network of all-nation education established in the country has produced one million engineers and specialists.

What is more, for the sake of infants, creches and kindergartens are set up by the state throughout the country. As many as 3.5 million infants are nursed there, free of charge. This makes it possible for mothers to study in schools while working without any worry about their babies.

FREE-OF-TAX COUNTRY

THE TAX SYSTEM WAS ABOLISHED in the DPRK on April 1, 1974. Consequently, the people became the first nation to be freed of tax in the world.

Since the country's independence, taxes had been radically reduced there on several occasions.

In 1955, right after the Korean War (1950-1953), in step with the reduction of workers' income tax, tax in kind for farmers was reduced to 20.1 percent of their total harvests from the previous rate of 25 percent. Later, it was further reduced to 8.4 percent. In addition, it was decided to abolish the agricultural tax in kind between 1964 and 1966.

As a result, there remained only a small amount of urban workers' Income tax and local government tax. But, their total amount accounted for only 2 percent of the state revenues.

As of April 1, 1974, even these taxes were completely abolished, as a result of the high growth of the independent national economy.

On the other hand, wages have been sharply raised, while prices have lowered constantly. Consequently, today workers' real income has increased 1.5 times, and farmers' 1.6 times as against 1970.

SOUTH KOREA presents a picture contrary to this, as it is called a "tax inferno." Everything is taxed there. Until 1976 from 1961 when Pak Jung Hi usurped power by a military coup, taxes increased 55.5 times, and are still increasing. This is well exemplified by the fact that taxes account for about 90 percent of south Korea's state revenue.

In addition to high taxes, the south Koreans are suffering from low wages, not more than one-third of the minimum living costs, and from soaring prices. So, they are being impoverished day by day.

Even in the U.S. and Japan, the so-called developed countries, people suffer from heavy taxation. In Western countries, tax-payers are arising against their governments, to oppose increasing taxes. They complain that taxes paid by people in capitalist countries are not used for the people's welfare, but for the interests of capitalists and for arms build-up for aggression.

Under these circumstances, people are exploited all the more through taxation as well as labour.

It is possible to abolish tax only in a country like the DPRK where the popular masses have become masters of the state, and where everything is made to serve them. In a word, tax abolition shows part of the superiority of Juche-led Korean Socialism.

(To be continued)

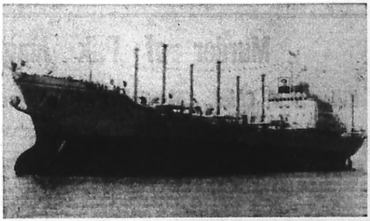
New 20,000-t Freighter Built, Railway Electrification Increased

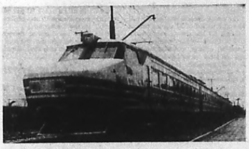
"The development of transport is essential for the normalization of production in all fields of the national economy and for the smooth conduct of export," said President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address for 1979.

This year, the DPRK has made more efforts for the reinforcement of its transportation capacity.

The President detailed the tasks in this field as follows:

"In the field of transport the policy of applying three transport methods—centralized transport, combined communication and container transport—should be thoroughly implemented, and rail, motor and water transport should be developed simultaneously. In railway transport electrification should be stepped up, railways reinforced and the production of electric locomotives and freight cars expanded, so that the carrying capacity of the railways is increased further still. At the same time, many long-distance motor transport fleets should be organized to carry small and urgently needed loads on a large scale, and the number of cargo boats should be increased and the ports for foreign trade rebuilt and expanded to develop water transport actively."





Above: The 20,000-ton freighter "Amnok-gang" launched by the Nampo Shipyard.

Right: The electric locomotive "Juche-ho" built by the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory

Shipbuilding

New achievements in transportation were recently aired by KCNA.

The Nampo shipyard launched 20,000-ton cargo ship "Amnok-gang."

This cargo ship, together with already built 20,000-ton cargo ships "Taedong-gang," "Chongchon-gang" and "Yonpung-ho," will contribute to the development of the country's sea transport.

The DPRK has solid shipbuilding bases in different places. The DPRK's major shipyards are located in Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province; Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province; Wonsan, Kangwon Province; Nampo, South Pyongan Province; and Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province.

The Chongjin shipyard launched 14,000-ton cargo ship "Taehongdan" some time ago.

During the six-year plan period (1971-1976) the building of ships increased 4 times in the DPRK. Especially, the building of large-size ship including 15,000-to-20,000 ton ships grew rapidly in this period.

During the Second 7-Year Plan period (1978-1984) the DPRK will direct much efforts to the development of this industry to build 20,000-ton, 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton cargo ships and 20,000-ton processing base-ships and refrigerator-transports and various other fishing boats.

Railway Electrification

A railway electrification project between West Sariwon and Chongbang, North Hwanghae Province, has been completed. The project took only 20 days.

The completion of the project will increase the freight transport capacity in and around Sariwon.

This year the DPRK has carried out the electrification of 80 kilometre railway line linking the trunk line between Sinsongchon and Changsang and three branch lines and the electrification of over 12 kilometre railway line between Kumya and Pungnam and railway electrification projects in other places.

In the DPRK, 500 kilometre railway lines have been switched over to electric traction in the recent two years.

The railway electrification projects between Pyongyang and Nampo and between Kowon and Pongsan are progressing apace.

Industry

The smooth development of transport is secured by the country's powerful industry.

The DPRK's industry is developing at high speed.

Its output last year was 229.5 times the 1946 figure.

The Korean industry turned out in 12 days in 1970 and in five days in 1977 what it produced in the whole year of pre-liberation 1944.

In 1978 the output value at the Kangson Steel Complex stood 738 times as against 1948 and it turned out in six days the same amount of steel which it produced in the whole year of 1948 and rolled steel in three days.

The production scale at the Anju District Coal Mining Complex has been expanded 60 times compared with that before liberation and ore output at the Komdok Mine is more than 100 times that under the Japanese imperialist rule.

The machine building industry of North Pyongan Province turns out in a few hours what it produced in the whole year of pre-liberation 1944.

The Korean economy is developing constantly at a high rate in the current second 7-year plan (1978-1984), too.

The total industrial output grew 17 per cent last year above 1977 and 16 per cent in the first half of this year up on the same period last year.

(The Second 7-Year Plan envisages an average annual increase of 12.1 per cent in industrial production).

Such high rate of development shows that, even though the scale of economy is expanded, production can develop continuously at fast speed under socialism.

Uncle Sam's Aggressive Designs Against Arabs Gulf Nations

Rodng Sinmun on Oct. 24 in a commentary printed in connection with the ever more undisguised military interventionist schemes of the U.S. imperialists against the Arabs Gulf nations says: The U.S. imperialists have once again showed that they are shameless brigands who permit at any criminal aggression in pursuance of their interests.

The signed commentary headlined "Dangerous Interventionist Schemes" points out that the U.S. is making preparations in an undisguised way for armed intervention in the Arabs Gulf area, a major oil producer, openly blaring that they are "ready to use force of arms" to defend their "vital interests" there.

It says:

Today the U.S. is again resorting to reckless armed interventionist schemes against this region. This is connected with their ever more serious crisis, it is attempting to retake their lost position in this area by force of arms and lord it over there. Especially, it tries to threaten and control the oil producing countries of the Arabs Gulf area and thereby continuously secure a "stable supply" of oil and bridge over their ever worsening economic crisis.

The Arabs Gulf is far away from the United States. The oil of the Arabs Gulf is the wealth of the peoples of that area. It belongs entirely to their sovereignty to oppose the imperialists' plunder of oil and rationally use the oil resources in their national interests.

It is a robber's logic to claim that the independent steps of the peoples of the Arabs Gulf area are a "threat" to the U.S. "interests."

The "security" on the lips of the U.S. is also a preposterous pretext for justifying their armed interventionist schemes.

It is an anachronistic attempt to intimidate and subdue other countries and rob them of their wealth by "strength."

The U.S.'s armed interventionist schemes are an unpardonable insult to the national dignity and sovereignty of the people of the Arabs Gulf area and a grave threat to peace and security in that area.

The Middle East countries are indignantly denouncing the reckless armed interventionist schemes of the United States and, strongly demanding an end to their dangerous play with fire. They have expressed their determination to fight resolutely against the US imperialists' interventionist schemes.

Their just struggle is enjoying the unanimous support of the world people who value justice and peace.

Genuine security in the Arabs Gulf can be guaranteed only when the imperialists' aggression and intervention in this area are terminated, as rightly pointed out by the Arabs Gulf nations.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw their aggressor forces from the Arabs Gulf and the Indian Ocean and dismantle their military bases there and take off their hands of intervention.

DPRK Goods Sell Well On World Market

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea participated in international commodity exhibitions held last year in various countries of Asia, Africa and Europe.

The number of visitors to the DPRK exhibition halls was over 5 million, or nearly double that of the previous year.

The DPRK won 18 gold medals at these exhibitions. Among them three were awarded to our exhibition halls.

Drawing particular attention of visitors were machine tools and other machines, velvet, porcelain ware, embroideries, industrial art objects, *insam* wine and other light industrial goods, cement, magnesia clinker, non-ferrous metals and various other goods.

The DPRK raised the annual production of machine tools to 30,000 in the period of the six-year plan. Their output in the first half of this year was 40 per cent over the same period of last year.

Very high is the quality of Korean cement made from limestone whose content of oxidized magnesium is very little. The production of cement is on a continued rise in our country. Last year it grew 32 per cent as against the previous year and in the first half of this year it again increased 30 percent compared with the same period of last year.

The DPRK, one of the world's leading producers of magnesia clinker, exports hundreds of thousands of tons every year. The country comes first in the world in the quality and deposits of magnesite, raw material of magnesia clinker.

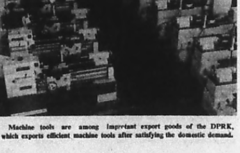
The DPRK which created the capacity of producing 4 million tons of steel in 1976 is steadily increasing the export of steel.

The Korean light industrial goods are also popular on foreign markets.

Silk cloth, embroideries, *insam* wine and other *insam* products are highly demanded abroad.

The government develops trade with Third World countries, non-aligned countries and many other countries of the world, while continuously developing it with socialist countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and filling each other's needs.

In the first half of this year the volume of freight handled at Korean trading ports increased more than 3.7 times as against the corresponding period of 1970.



Machine tools are among important export goods of the DPRK, which exports efficient machine tools after satisfying the domestic demand.

'Most Dangerous Man': Western View of Pak Jung Hi

Traitor Pak Jung Hi was on Oct. 26 shot to death by one of his closest aides "KCIA" director Kim Jae Gyu.

Pak Jung Hi's death came when south Korea is facing unprecedented political and economic uneasiness, symbolized by large-scale Masan and Pusan anti-"government" demonstrations which involved 25,000 citizens, workers and students.

Pak Jung Hi's 18 years are precisely those of authoritarian rule which carried with itself built in causes of its own ruination.

Introduced briefly here are shared views in the Western world of Pak Jung Hi's notorious draconic rule:

The New York Times Magazine (Sunday edition) in May, 1973

On Oct. 17, 1972, he suspended major portions of the Constitution his own Government had written in 1962. He dissolved the National Assembly, banned all political activity, closed the country's 81 colleges and universities for six weeks and initiated complete media censorship. Subsequently, in a referendum held on Nov. 22 without free discussion and under martial law, he forced through a new Constitution which reduced all democratic institutions to a sham.

Park's coup was totally unjustified by any internal or external condition. It was essentially designed to eliminate criticism and opposition and lengthen indefinitely Park's iron grip on the Government. Some 175 constitutional changes strip the South Korean people of human and civil rights and establish a complete and so far as a constitution can make it so, permanent dictatorship.

U.S. weekly magazine Newsweek, Oct. 8, 1973

Wherever I went in South Korea, the long arm of the KCIA shadowed me. Ubiquitous plain-clothes men armed with walkie-talkies (and invariably wearing spit-polished shoes) waited at hotel elevators for me. They trailed me to breakfast, to hotel shops, even to the Office of Prime Minister Kim Chong Pil. Throughout my stay, I received sporadic mysterious phone calls. Koreans I had known for years suddenly canceled interviews, old friends took back dinner invitations. In short, the KCIA could not have exhibited more dramatically the suffocating atmosphere its agents have created in South Korea.

To visitors like me, such suveillance and interference is annoying sometimes even ludicrous, but for Koreans themselves, day-to-day life under the powerful and arrogant KCIA can be downright terrifying. Its powers are enormous. "It's a combination of CIA, FBI and Mafia," says one local resident—and its tentacles extend into all corners of Korean life. The agency regularly blackmails businessmen, rigs student elections, turns churchmen against each other, strong-arms politicians and tells journalists what to print. Its agents are ensconced in banks, labor unions, corporations, the military—and every ministry of the South Korean Government. Most student leaders are now on the KCIA payroll, and in the countryside, Koreans say that one person in ten is a police informer. Indeed, so pervasive is the KCIA that Koreans now talk politics only in hushed tones, and it is common practice to warn their children that if they misbehave they'll be sent to Namsan (South Mountain), the KCIA's notorious Seoul headquarters. All this serves to keep an insecure dictator—President Park Chung Hee—in power.

To get what it wants, the KCIA employs everything from providing free sex to easy loans. When it fails to get its way, it simply arrests and tortures suspects. Usually, the agency starts its maneuvers by offering a bribe, moving on to "persuasion" over tea in a comfortable hotel if the subject is argumentative. Those who resist these blandishments may be dragged from their homes in the middle of the night and taken to a "hotel in the So Bingo section of Seoul. There they are stripped, put into oversize, blood-stained fatigues, interrogated endlessly and tortured with lighted cigarettes. "A favorite KCIA torture," says one Korean, "is a form of Genghis Khan cooking. They hang you upside down and run a flame on you from below, until you promise anything."

U.S. daily Christian Science Monitor, May 22, 1974

These observers see South Korea President Park as making the same mistake as the rigid autocrat Syngman Rhee—whom South Korean students toppled in 1960. And they see Mr. Park as reliving the Japanese imperial authoritarianism of the '60's.

Now these men point to several bitter ironies in Mr. Park's present position.

One irony is that the President—who received his training from the Japanese and was an officer in the Japanese Imperial Army—still has the old Japanese military mentality. Yet today's Japanese have left this approach so far behind them that they no longer understand Mr. Park. They are bewildered by his repeated willingness to strain Korean-Japanese relations just for the sake of suppressing domestic dissent.

A second irony is that President Park, who stands as South Korea's champion against communism, was himself condemned to death by the South Korean Government in 1948 for taking part in a pro-Communist officers revolt. His brother actually was executed by the Government as a Communist. And his own life was saved only by the intervention of the Americans, who were trying desperately to keep their ally Mr. Rhee from killing off his opponents and driving the moderate middle class into the arms of the Communists. Americans familiar with the incident confirm that Mr. Park did in fact take part in the pro-Communist uprising.

Donald M. Fraser, Chairman of the U.S. House Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, July 30, 1974

Since October 1972, when martial law was instituted, President Park Chung-hee has placed severe restrictions on the exercise off fundamental civil rights and liberties. As a result of these measures, there are more than a thousand political prisoners. Secret trials are held without due process. Ninty-one persons have been convicted and given extremely harsh sentences. The practice of torture has reached alarming proportions. In short, the Government of South Korea has created a police state which does not allow for any divergence from the official views of the Government.

British daily The Times, Aug. 12, 1974

During the past six months President Park, who apparently fears that his Government will be overthrown by a popular uprising, has systematically erased the last vestiges of democracy in Korea to repress any form of criticism.

Using the bogey of North Korea as a pretext to suppress demands for restoration of democratic rights, the regime has issued emergency decrees which threaten anyone who criticizes the President or his self-imposed constitution with death or imprisonment. Thousands of dissident students, intellectuals and Christian leaders have been arrested and President Park's political opponents have been brought before secret military tribunals on what appear to be questionable charges that they attempted to assist a communist-inspired uprising this year.

Washington Post, Mar. 18, 1974

A DANGEROUS MAN is on the loose in South Korea, one who threatens to provoke internal upheaval and to cost his country the support of its leading foreign ally. Indeed, given the ruthless centralization of power in Seoul, this man is in a position to do more damage to Korea's stability and security than any other figure. He is, of course, South Korean President Park Chung Hee.

President Park is as spoiled a despot as any ruling today.

Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun (evening edition), Oct. 2, 1974

Prisons in South Korea are overcrowded so that inmates can neither sit down, stand up nor lie there. Unless necessary steps are taken to remedy the situation, the land will become a "detention peninsula." A principal reason for this abnormal state is in the politico-ideological repression. More than 10 people are put into a three-and-a-half-mat cell and in some cases the cells shared with the insane. The Ministry of Justice is reportedly preparing to present before the current National Assembly an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Act. The bill restricts the right of the defendants to appeal "to speed up proceedings."

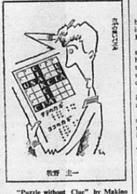
10,000 Imprisoned Every Year

Every day South Korean newspapers report arrests of the ranking officials down to pickpockets, prowlers and bank burglars. Besides, there are stories on the arrests of political offenders. Presidential Emergency Decree No. 9—under which Mr. Kim Dae Jung and some others were rounded up—and the Anti-Communist Law are not only to crack down on the big shots. Some get arrested on a charge of violating Presidential Emergency Decree No. 9 by just whispering "It is groundless the oil deposits were tapped in Pohang"; a bad language to a policeman is punishable with a 2-year prison term under the Anti-Communist Law.

Report of the Geneva-based World Council of Churches, May 31, 1979

To maintain power, Park created political instruments such as the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, which has more power than the U.S. FBI and CIA combined. The KCIA has no limit to its powers, even under laws made by other political structures such as the National Assembly.

The KCIA has a function similar to that of the secret police in a totalitarian state. It has become one of the chief instruments of political repression, not only of the political opposition, but also of the general populace.



"Puzzle without Clue" by Makino Keiichi (Oct. 29 issue of Japanese daily 'Yomiuri Shimbun')

The Yushin dictatorialization of the regime and political repression in many ways. The present regime argues that national security requires the restriction of freedom,...the freedom of speech must be curtailed to prevent ideological penetration. Thus goes the argument.

Secondly, the goal of economic growth is supreme, and all other goals must be subsumed under this. Naturally, the rights of laborers, farmers, and consumers must be sacrificed in favor of foreign corporations and industrialists.

Thirdly, the regime has rationalized itself with two arguments.:

1) In 1972 the Yushin (Revitalization) Reforms, which centralized virtually all the government powers in the hands of the president, were justified in the name of the dialogue with North Korea. This is indeed an ironic argument.

2) In an attempt to rebut Western criticisms of Park's regime, it is argued that the Western style of democracy is not appropriate to Korea, therefore, a Korean style of democracy must be instituted.

"Essentially, the Yushin Constitution placed virtually all power in the hands of President Park: the president is the chairman of the National Conference for Unification, which elects him; he appoints the members of the Central Election Committee, which oversees elections; he appoints one-third of the National Assembly; he can dissolve the National Assembly at any time; he has the power to appoint and discipline all judges; and he appoints all the members of the constitutional committee that determines whether the laws passed by the National Assembly are constitutional. Should these arrangements be deemed inadequate by the president, he can take emergency measures regarding any of the nation's affairs, whenever, in his judgement, 'the national security or the public safety and order is seriously threatened or anticipated to be threatened.'

Pak Jung Hi's Blood-Stained History

1917: Sep. 30—Pak Jung Hi was born as the fifth son of Pak Son Bin in North Kyongsang Prov. in south Korea.

1940: Apr. 1—Pledging to be a subject of the Japanese "Emperor" he cut his finger to write an application with his own blood for admission to the cadets' school of Manchoukuo.

1942: December—He entered the infantry department of the Japanese army cadets school.

1944: July—He was assigned as second-lieutenant to the 8th infantry regiment of the puppet Manchoukuo in the 6th military district.

1945: Jul. 10—He took part in 111 'punitive operations" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the Chinese anti-Japanese revolutionary units. For this service in these operations Pak Jung Hi was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

1946: May—Pak Jung Hi left China for Inchon, near Seoul, aboard a U.S. landing craft provided by the U.S. intelligence agency.

:Autumn—He was implanted in the Workers' Party of south Korea as a snoop. He was promoted to the rank of captain after graduation from the academy for national defence guard.

1948: April—He married Ryuk Yong Su, a puppet and a mistress of Capt. Johnson, an American intelligence officer.

: October—He took part in subduing the "mutiny of the army in Ryosu and Sunchon" as an "operation staff officer" of the headquarters of the puppet army. About 1,600 members of the south Korean Workers' Party in the puppet army and patriotic officers and men were arrested and slaughtered as a result of the information given by Pak Jung Hi. In order to disguise himself, he retired from active service and became a reservist. He became a "section chief of the intelligence department" of the puppet army headquarters.

1950: Jul. 31—He again donned a puppet uniform which he had once doffed. He directly gave orders to slaughter many patriots as the "first section chief of the intelligence department" of the puppet army headquarters and the "commander of an intelligence unit"

1954: Jan. 25—He studied abroad in the U.S. Army Artillery School.

1961: May 16—Pak Jung Hi carried out a military coup d'etat under the direction of the U.S. imperialists.

1962: Mar. 16—Pak ousted Yun Po Son from presidency and usurped the power of presidency.

1963: Oct. 15—Under the U.S. wing, he took office as "president."

: Jun. 22—He concluded the "ROK-Japan treaty."

1965: May 18—He was ordered by U.S. President Johnson to dispatch south Korean combatants to South Vietnam.

1966: October—In accordance with instructions from the U.S. he took part in the "summit conference of the countries participating in the Vietnam War." He reaffirmed his pledge to increase the number of south Korean soldiers dispatched to South Vietnam.

1967: May 3—He resorted to an illegal election to secure his part as puppet.

: December—He proclaimed a "state of emergency" under a "garrison decree."

1972: Oct 17—The puppet dissolved the "national assembly" and staged another farce of "constitutional revision" under "extraordinary martial law"—the so-called "October revitalization."

1973: Jun. 23—Pak Jung Hi made a "special statement," calling for the simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the UN and expressed his intention to fix the division of the country.

: Aug. 8—South Korean democrat Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate of the New Democratic Party of south Korea, was kidnapped to Seoul from the Grand Palace Hotel, Tokyo, by "KCIA" agents during his stay in Japan.

1974: Jan. 8—Pak proclaimed "emergency measures No. 1 and No. 2" to maintain the "revitalized constitution" and the "revitalized system."

: Apr. 3—Faced with massive student demonstrations, Pak published "presidential emergency measure, No. 4," branding the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy (Minchonghakryon)" as an illegal underground organization.

: Jul. 13—The "extraordinary military tribunal" cooked up by the Pak Jung Hi junta condemned seven persons including Li Chol, "leader of Minchonghakryon" to death and seven others including Kim Ho Sun to life imprisonment as demanded by the prosecution.

: Aug. 15—The Pak puppets cooked up the "assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi."

: Nov. 22—The Ford-Pak conference was held in Seoul, where Ford reaffirmed his determination to retain south Korea as part of the military-colonial complex.

1975: Feb. 12—Pak held a "national referendum" to mislead public opinion against him.

: Mar. 18—The Pak puppets forcibly rammed the so-called "revised criminal bill" through the "national assembly" to add a provision of "offenses of national debasement."

: Apr. 8—Pak issued "emergency measure No. 7" temporarily closing down Koryo University by mobilizing puppet army troops to permit no rally or demonstration on the campus.

: Apr. 9—The Pak Jung Hi hangmen executed by hanging in Seoul prison eight patriotic personages, who were allegedly involved in the faked up "case of the People's Revolutionary Party."

: May. 13—Pak proclaimed "emergency measure No. 9."

1975: July 8—The Pak junta railroaded four "laws" considered "necessary to put the nation on a total mobilization basis" in case of an "attack." Among these laws were the "public security law" and the "law on civil defense."

: Nov. 22—The "KCIA" framed up a "campus spyring case" and arrested 21 progressive youths and students. They included 12 Japan-resident Koreans studying in south Korea.

1976: Mar. 1—Eighteen dissidents including ex-"president" Yun Po Son who published an anti-Pak statement "Declaration for Democracy and National salvation" were indicted for a breach of "emergency measure No. 9."

: Aug. 18—The U.S. forces in south Korea committed so-called "popular tree incident" at Panmunjom and deliberately sharpened tension.

1978: Mar. 7—The joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit '78" started.

: July 6—The National Conference for Unification", a rubber-stamp electoral college, elected Pak Jung Hi to the second term of "*yusin* presidency."

: Nov. 7—The south Korea-U.S. combined forces command was activated.

: Dec. 27—Pak Jung Hi was inaugurated as 9th "president."

1979: Mar. 1—The joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit '79" kicked off. The war games was the largest in scale since the last war, involving 112,000 south Korean troops and 56,000 American soldiers.

: Apr. 2—The Pak junta did not turn up at the conference room and disrupted the north-south contact for the reunification which resumed Feb. 21 on the DPRK initiative.

: July 1—The Carter-Pak joint statement was issued in Seoul, in which Washington and Seoul proposed the tripartite talks aiming to exploit the tripartite talks as the first step toward what they call a "meeting of responsible officials of Pyongygan and Seoul." The joint statement affirmed that the U.S. nuclear umbrella provided additional security for south Korea.

: Aug. 11—2,000 riot policemen stormed into the New Democratic Party headquarters where 200 Y.H. female workers were striking.

: Sep. 8—The puppet Seoul district court issued a provisional order to strip NDP leader Kim Yong Sam of his post.

: Oct. 4—NDP leader Kim Yong Sam was expelled from the "national assembly."

: Oct. 18—Pak Jung Hi clamped martial law on Pusan in order to steam anti-"government" violence.

: Oct. 19—The Pak junta imposed a garrison decree on Masan to calm anti-"government" rioting.

: Oct. 26—Pak Jung Hi, a traitor, was shot to death by "KCIA" director Kim Jae Gyu.

Backgrounder on Pusan-Masan Affair

The current developments in south Korea strongly indicate that south Korea is now potentially on the eve of a second April uprising as a result of the worsening political and economic crisis.

The resistance of the people for democracy has become almost impossible to suppress with force or will likely not fall short of the removal of the "yusin" dictatorial regime.

Eighteen years of authoritarian rule of Pak Jung Hi has not taken south Korea even an inch away from the sort of political and social chaos which predated the fall of the despotic Syngman Rhee regime. South Korea has nearly come a full circle.

A hard choice before the present "government" is between the removal of the "yusin constitution" and all its related institutions and the continuation of the same fascist rule with the replacement of one puppet leader by another.

The once much-publicized economic success story of Seoul has turned out to be groundless and delusion. Now, the south Korean people , the Western mass media conclude the south Korean economy's heavy dependence on foreign capital has backfired and collapsed, without producing any miracle.

Not Accidental

President Kim Il Sung predicted the inevitability of the popular resistance:

"Where there exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious."

Where south Korea today stands has been dramatized by a series of events involving Pusan, Masan, Chinju and Taegu. More than 25,000 students, citizens and workers rioted through Pusan and Masan, the largest violence resistance since the April 19, 1961 affair.

Martial law was imposed on Pusan, the second largest city of 3 million and garrison decree declared in Masan, the leader of the incident 19 years ago and currently a new industrial city.

Their demand is blunt and outspoken: the immediate replacement of the present tyrannic "yusin" regime with a democratic government. If this demand was not met, they demonstrated that they would not hesitate to use violence if necessary, even on the risk of death. They are now willing to become martyres.

Slogans chanted by the demonstrators give a crucial list of their demands and revealed where they intend to go: (1) the repeal of the October 17, 1972 "yusin constitution"; (2) the resignation of the dictatorial regime; (3) the withdrawal of emergency decrees; (4) the guarantee of campus freedom; (5) the removal of the rich-poor gap; (6) the dissolution of the (president-named MP's group) *yujonghoe*.

(2) indicates that the present "regime" must go out and (1) holds that any new regime must be democratic forms under a new democratic constitution.

(1) and (2) suggest that the replacement of a puppet leader with another would not be enough and democracy must take the place of tyranny.

(3) and (4) mean the immediate and unconditional release of all the illegally charged political detainees and the freedom of campus from any external interference.

(5) is a most candid denial of any alleged economic miracle which the rulers claim to justify the absence of democracy.

There is a widespread public awareness that the export-first policy which was financed entirely by foreign capital and supported by foreign technology has not helped at all to improve the living standards of the common people, the south Korean economy has been reduced to an appendage foreign multinationals, mainly American and Japanese.

The present-day south Korea is a police state, a garrison state. Its rulers wear civilian clothes but their underwear s are military uniforms. They can safely be called a junta. They have authored numerous frameup to implicate their democratic critics and proponents of reunification under the pretext of alleged non-existence threat from the north. They have denied the south Korean people a free, democratic unified state and a decent living as human beings as the "two-Korea" policy has been followed as a state policy.

Military spending has erupted the national economic construction because south Korea has been integrated into the Asian military strategy of the United States.

As a matter of common knowledge, it is Pak Jung Hi that destroyed the fundamental order of the state. The May 16, 1961 coup resulted in the unwarranted destruction of the then constitutional order overnight by means of military force. The Pak "regime" was installed through that illegal coup. The current so-called "yusin constitution" was imposed on the people under martial law. The "constitution" severely restricts the rights of the people and robs political parties of freedom of political activities. Pak has all the three rights of administration, legislation and judicature. He can name one-third of the legislators to have a rubber-stamp legislature. A peaceful transfer of power is absolutely impossible under the rule of Pak who is empowered to perpetuate himself in power.

Economic Crisis

The economy has been intolerable. The prices have skyrocketed in inflationary spiral.

Inflation is eating the south Koreans alive.

The people cannot but have cloudy expectations of what things will be like in the future as they know that there is little the "government" can do to put a break on the worsening economic situation.

Recently, south Korean companies, large and small, have begun to go bankrupt one after another.

In April, the Ryulsan Group which consisted of 14 enterprises and was one of the ten biggest financial combines in south Korea went bankrupt owing to financial difficulties.

In May, the Wonjin Rayon Co., one of the leading textile makers, was placed under bank control, with liabilities exceeding 40 billion won.

The Ilsin Company went down with its bills amounting to 200 million won dishonored.

It is also said that other big corporations such as the Hyon dae Group, the Hanguk Saengsa Group and the Taehan Chonson Group are on thin ice.

The fact that these big comprador companies, the economic foothold of the present "regime", are not safe from bankruptcies, bespeaks the seriousness of the economic difficulties facing south Korea.

Shutdowns or suspension of business and low economic activity have inevitably resulted in a sharp rise in an unemployment.

In the first half of the year, 50,000 workers lost jobs due to the business difficulties and bankruptcy of enterprises and it is expected that in the latter half of the year 70,000 more will be rendered jobless in south Korea.

In July, Pak Jung Hi pushed the panic button by announcing a 59 percent price hike in petroleum and a 35 percent jump in electricity rates.

The drastic price boost in oil has upped the prices of 40 oil products at an average rate of 48 percent.

Given picture, the present crisis sweeping south Korea is a long-overdue result of the vicious circle of conflicts inherent in the policy of the junta, which in turn reflects the failure of American policy.

The only effective remedy is to put the society on the democratic track and restore south Korea's political and economic independence from foreign capital.

The south Korean junta sent tanks and soldiers to Pusan and Masan imposing martial law and garrison decree.

This remedy requires premeditated steps to remove the present social and political system as well as right political aims. The word riot is used to describe the affair in Pusan and Masan but fails to underline the fact that it has been far from spontaneous.

(1) The timing, places, forms, stubbornness, and coordination of the action amply suggert the well-planned, organized, politically-inspired uprising.

The date of action was October 17, which fell on the 7th anniversary of the tyrannical extra-legal "yusin constitution": the most effective date to spotlight public attention on the unreserved opposition to the "yusin" regime.

(2) Only local organs of the ruling quarters—police boxes, chapters of the ruling party, "government" KCIA-controlled mass media and police vans—were raided, stoned, destroyed and burned. The property of the people were not looted. (3) Raids and demonstrations were conducted during rush hours and on busy thoroughfares.

(4) Militant and well-considered forms of action were employed. For example, students avoided mass exit from Pusan University but took to the streets 10 km away in small groups and concentrated their attack on the weakness of the pounding riot police flanks and retreated when the main force came in. The target of raids were thoroughly destroyed and lay in ruin. Even hand-to-hand and street-to-street battles were launched against the riot police. (5) Students were joined by ordinary citizens and workers as seen from the arrest of several hundred of workers by police. This distinguishes the present affair from the student uprising 19 years ago. The absence of workers accounted for the eventual fiasco of that historic movement.

(6) Curfew was broken and martial law was challenged. Over 3,000 people demonstrated in defiance of martial law. (7) The struggle in the two cities shows signs of spreading to other parts, ultimately to the capital. Reports said people rose up in an uprising in Taegu and Chinju.

The big picture includes the grand alliance of all the democratic dissident forces and their growing anti-American sentiments. The general elections held in December last placed the New Democratic Party as the largest political party in the legislature, outnumbering the ruling party in votes collected. The March 1, this year witnessed the formation of the National Union for Democracy and Reunification which comprises the labor movement. On May 30, Rep. Kim Yong Sam became the leader of the New Democratic Party and committed his party to side with the other democratic forces and the labor movement in a fierce battle with fascism the "*yusin*" forces. This was evidenced by the August 11 Y.H. affair.

Students took to the streets in September. The universities involved are: 800 students at Kangwon University in Chungchon September 3; 3,000 at Kyongbuk, Kemyong, Chongnam universities in Taegu September 4; 2,000 at Seoul University September 11, 1,000 September 20 and several hundred September 21; 100 at Koryo University September 18; 5,000 at Rihwa Women's University September 26; several hundred at Yonse University September 27.

from the beginning of this year till today, a total of 30,000 students demonstrated, involving 13 universities.

With such grand alliance of opposition forces came ever-growing anti-American sentiments. South Korea had been the only place where anti-American sentiments did not surface, although American presence was most blatant.

The most dramatic action came when American President let his human rights pledge wear off by announcing his trip to Seoul for talks with the dictator. Families of political detainees stormed the American embassy in Seoul on June 12, opposing the Seoul trip of the American leader.

They shouted, "How can a friend of the Korean shah talk about human rights?" Then on June 23 afternoon, former "President" Yun and his followers carried out a demonstration through main streets of Seoul; denouncing Carter for his planned trip. The new NDP President Kim also raised a public objection to his coming to Seoul.

Well-Protected Forests in DPRK

◀ A lumberjack is felling a tree in a well-protected thick forest.

In Korea special measures are taken to conserve forests as a source of timber.

Ryanggang Province bordering on China is the nation's leading lumber producer as 97 per cent of its area is mountains. The province accounts for about a half of logs and one-third of lumber produced in the country.

Thick forests of larch, birch and various other trees are found in the area centering around Mt. Paekdu. This area, once deforested by the Japanese imperialists, has been afforested anew. The conservation and afforestation project is under the charge of the forestry designing station and the afforestation station. Cooperative farmes have task forces. Every year more than 40 million saplings are nursed and planted in the fields and mountains of the province. The state policy is planting ten trees after felling one. In spring and autumn the entire provincial people plant trees in a mass drive. In the last few years alone more then 200 million trees have been planted, steadily expanding the area of forests by over 100,000 hectares.

The qualitative composition of forests has been improved in recent years.

Useless shrubberies are giving way to oil-bearing trees including pine-nut and walnut trees and economic forests of trifoliate, popular and other trees.

Ryanggang Province has already carried out this year's plan of afforestation and is now working to afforest over 5,000 hectares more.

The province's plan is to create 125,000 hectares of more forests by the spring of 1982.

Paekdu forest railway lines link major timber-producing areas and modern machinery and equipment are used in lumber production.

Timber is rafted down the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang rivers for transportation.

Lumberjacks are provided with all modern conveniences of living. Every lumberjacks' settlement has schools, a hospital, shops and a cinema house and cosy modern dwellings.

▶ A scene of rafting timber down the Amnok-gang River

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Oct. 3

• Li In Gyu, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of the Congo, paid a farewell call on Louis Sylvain Goma, Prime Minister of the Congo.

Oct. 6

• Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, met Chong Nam Ho, ambassador of the DPRK to Tanzania.

Oct. 10

• A protocol on the 1980 commodity delivery and payments between governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Ulan Bator.

Oct. 13

• An agreement on air transport and an accord on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea were signed in Pyongyang.

Oct. 16

• A Chinese marksmen's team headed by Liu Gui arrived in Pyongyang by train.

• A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il Dae, Chairman of the Education Commission, who is Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea left Pyongyang by plane to attend celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the October 21 Revolution in Somalia.

• Kim Dal Guk, ambassador of the DPRK to the Republic of Burundi, paid a farewell call on Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, President of the country.

Oct. 18

• An agreement on the exchange of news between the Korean Central News Agency and the Togo News Agency was signed in Lome.

Oct. 19

• A delegation of young workers of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Takeda Kenji, Director of its General Affairs Department and Permanent Secretary in charge of measures for youth, arrived in Pyongyang.

• A delegation of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association headed by Bjourn Forseth arrived in Pyongyang.

Oct. 20

• A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Suzuki Jiro, professor of Tokyo Metropolitan University, arrived in Pyongyang.

Oct. 22

• A Czechoslovak government trade delegation headed by Frantisek Zurek, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

(KCNA)

Children in DPRK

"Waiting Time"

Young calithenic dancers are waiting for their turn in a drill room. They are all eyes and all ears as others are drilling.

They may be aspiring after world fame. (At the Pyongyang Children and Students' Palace)

DPRK Skater at Int'l Competition

Kim Myo Sil, 15 years old DPRK girl in Tokyo, placed 7th in the NHK Cup International Free Skating Competitions held at Tokyo's Yoyogi National Stadium October 26-28. She is the first DPRK figure skater to participate in the International Free Skating Competitions.

Participating contestants were 53 figure skaters from 13 countries including China, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the United States and Japan.

In February last, she placed third in the Figure Skating International Championships of Youth and Children of Socialist Countries, held in Romania. She also participated in the World Figure Skating Championships, held in Austria in last March.

Japanese Meet to Defend Human Rights of Koreans Here

The Japanese Committee to Defend Human Rights of Korean Residents in Japan held its 6th national meeting in Nagasaki City, Kyushu, Japan October 20-23.

The meeting discussed the application to the Koreans in Japan of the "International Covenants on Human Rights" which the last Japanese Diet ratified and came into effect on September 21 this year.

Attendants were over 100 committee members including famous Japanese lawyers, university professors, writers and critics.

Invited there were: a special guest speaker Yun Sang Chul, Vice-Chairman of CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan); Ha Chang Ok, Director of the Department of Social Affairs of CSC of Chongryun; and the Chairman of the Nagasaki headquarters of Chongryun.

A special report was given by Oka Masaharu, a member of the Nagasaki municipal assembly, under the title: "Korean Victims of the Atomic Bombing in Nagasaki Prefecture." Then followed presentations of papers by lawyers and a critic—Lawyer Mastuyama Tadashi's paper was the "International Covenants on Human Rights and Fundamental Human Rights of Koreans in Japan."

The meeting adopted an appeal, the resolution demanding the safeguarding of fundamental human rights of Koreans in Japan in connection with the effectuation of the "International Covenants on Human Rights" and the resolution protesting against Seoul "regime"'s outrages.

The committee started in 1963 as a group for investigation of violations of human rights of Korean students in Japan.

The committee comprises prominent legal experts and leading members of democratic bodies.

World Bulletin

● The Syrian President visited the Soviet Union.

● A summit conference of Zambia, Angola and Zaire was held in Zambia.

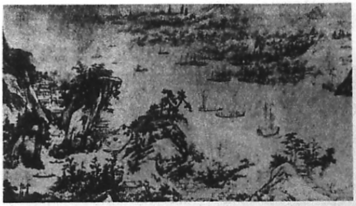
● The Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua adopted a decision on nationalizing the private insurance companies.

● Hua Guofeng, Premier of the State Council of China, paid an official visit to France between October 15 and 21.

● "Polimir-60", new high pressure polyethylene production equipment, was recently put into operation at the "Loina" Chemical Combine of the German Democratic Republic.

● Another communications statellite "Molniya-1" was launched in the Soviet Union on October 20.

(KCNA)



Korean Paintings

"Sprawling Mountains and Rivers"
By Li In Mun (the 17-18th centuries)

Labour Heroine Praised

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Oct. 16 carried an editorial headlined "Noble Example of Devoted Service to the Party and Revolution."

The story was on the life of a female botanist Dr. Paek Sol Hui, who was awarded the title of Labour Heroine by President Kim Il Sung on October 7 this year.

The editorial says:

☆ ☆

As already reported, Paek Sol Hui, research worker of the botanical institute of the Academy of Sciences, has made tireless, energetic endeavours, upholding the party's policy, and achieved an excellent success in botanical research to bring about an innovation in agricultural production and make a great contribution to the betterment of the people's lives.

Highly praising the noble virtues of Paek Sol Hui and success in her scientific research, President Kim Il Sung awarded her the title of Labour Heroine and degree of doctoress and taught that all the party members and working people should actively emulate her example.

Paek Sol Hui is an unsung heroine produced by the era of the Workers' Party and a praiseworthy intellectual of the party who has been brought before the footlights thanks to the deep trust and solicitude of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung.

Paek Sol Hui is a shining model of communist revolutionaries of Juche type who has devoted her all to the party and revolution, the country and people.

What is most precious in her noble virtues is her ardent loyalty to President Kim Il Sung—fighting through fire and water to realize his far-reaching plan and intention.

Regarding it as her supreme fighting task and most sacred duty to find a solution to the problem raised by the President, she has worked tirelessly for ten long years to solve the problem.

Another lofty trait highly displayed by Paek Sol Hui in her work and life is the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the trait of carrying out to the end by her own efforts a revolutionary task assigned to her by the party.

Dr. Paek Sol Hui, female botanist, was awarded the title of Labour Heroine on October 7. She scored an excellent achievement in a botanical research of ten years.

The strong will of not complaining in the least about conditions and not fearing any difficulty in implementing the party policy and the highly responsible stand of carrying out her task by her own efforts—this idea and this trait have made her perform a heroic feat.

She is a faithful person who has worked all along, not talking much and devoted her all at all times to the interests of the party and revolution whether others saw or not.

It has been an inviolable rule in her life to work for the development and prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, not seeking fame or honour, reward or recognition.

The Workers' Party is great, the Republic is powerful and the country develops and prospers eternally because there are many of such heroes and heroines as Paek Sol Hui who has faithfully carried out her revolutionary task with boundless loyalty to the party and leader and fruitful creative labour.

The editorial further says:

The continued creation of such valuable examples of genuine revolutionaries with noble virtues as Paek Sol Hui patently testifies to the correctness and vitality of the party's policy of modelling the whole society after the Juche idea.

The appearance of another heroine admired by the people from among scientists of the new generation is a valuable fruit of the educational policy and policy towards intellectuals of our party which has trained one million intellectuals and reared them into revolutionary cadres armed with the Juche idea and modern scientific and technical knowledge.

The editorial stresses that people in all domains and at all units should display the trait of faithfully living and working for the party and revolution as Paek Sol Hui has done and thus add lustre to the honour of Korea of Chollima.

Marksmanship Contests Held in Pyongyang

Friendship marksmanship contests between the men's and women's teams of the DPRK and China were held in Pyongyang between October 22 and 27.

In individual and team events (10 for men and 5 for women) the marksmen of the two countries gave a good account of themselves, breaking Asian Games records in various events.

In the men's team small bore rifle prone shooting event (60 rounds) DPRK marskmen scored 2,376 points, 15 points more than the record they set in the Eighth Asian Games.

In the men's team small bore rifle prone, standing and kneeling event (40 rounds) Korean marskmen chalked up 4,589 points. Kim Dong Gil of the DPRK team registered 1,159 points in the individual event.

Kim Gyong Ho and Paek Jong Suk of the DPRK team came first respectively with 387 points in the men's individual air rifle shooting event and with 587 points in the women's individual standard pistol event.

Chinese marksmen also exhibited an excellent skill. They scored 2,319 points in the men's revolver team event and Du Xuean and Wang Ming of the Chinese team came first respectively with 593 points in the individual rapid fire pistol event and with 560 points in the individual free style pistol event.

Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea (6)

Mt. Chilbo

Mt. Chilbo on the coast of north-eastern North Hamgyong Province is 659 meters high but is called "Mt. Kumgang-san " of the province for its unexcelled scenery.

It occupies an area of about 250 squaremeters , with the Orang River to the north and the Hwadae River to the south as borders. The mountain is a part of the Paekdu volcanic zone which extends to the Ulmi Island on the East Sea. It is as old as Mt. Paekdu.

Mt. Chilbo gives different looks during four seasons and depending on its three parts: Nae-Chilbo (inner Chilbo), Oe-Chilbo (outer Chilbo) and Hae-Chilbo (sea Chilbo).

On inner Chilbo, there are the Obong Mountain and the Chonbul Peak which look like thousands of Buddha images being gathered upside-down, bell-shaped Chongguk Peak and other peculiar peaks, hills and caves.

Outer Chilbo has many cristal-clear streams which make dams and falls. Artistic natural rocks present various shapes which attract visitors.

Among them are Manmulsang (presents shapes of all creatures of the world), Changgunam (general's rock), Changsusan (peak of longevity) and Sonyoam (girl-shaped rock). Particularly famous is the natural rock looking like a girl wearing a rain coat.

Outer Chilbo extends along the seaside of the East Sea over 40 kilometers and shows a fantastic view.

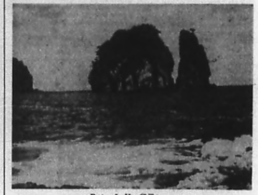
The areas surrounding the mountain are known to have vast devosits of mineral resources such as gold, silver, copper, magnesia and lead. The East Sea which stretches from the foot of Mt. Chilbo is rich in marine resources including many kinds of fishes, marine plants and shells.

A spa is found at Hwangjin Village on the mountain. Since its hot spring contains much ladium and sulfur, it is said effective in healing neuralgia and gastroenteric diseases.

The mountain is densely covered with conifers and broad-leaved trees, and medical herbs and fruit trees are also grow there. Tigers, bears, deer and other animals are well protected on the mountain.

Many people and students visit scenic Mt. Chilbo every year and well-built rest houses and sanatoria are available on the mountain.

(To be continued)



Part of Hae-Chilbo

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